



# SPLIT TONGUE EFFECT

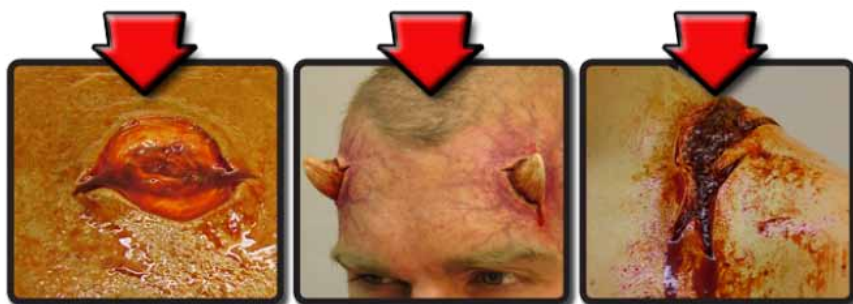
## Video 2 workbook



By Stuart Bray



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**To make the tongue, I am using a two part platinum silicone - the same kind used to make facial prosthetics.**

**You need to mix equal amounts of parts A&B together for it to be able to set, so I need to pigment the silicone before mixing them together. That way I can get the colour right without the time limit of doing so before it sets.**

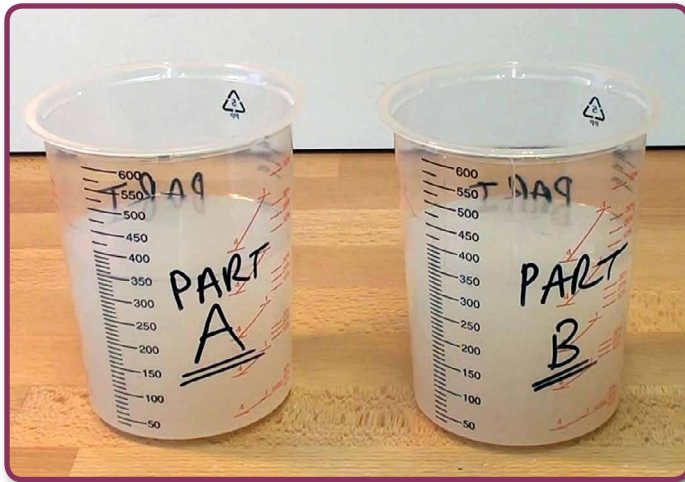
I will mix up a decent amount so I have enough to make several tongues from the same batch of coloured silicone. I am trying out Pro Gel 10 by PS Composites here in this video.

Check out PS Composites here: <http://www.ps-composites.com/>



## 4. Colouring The Silicone

I carefully measure out 350ml of each part into a cup. You can measure by weight too, but these calibrated cups make it easy to see how much is there if you don't have scales.



To mix a tongue colour, I start with a generic pale skin tone, and stick a load of dark red in there too. Once I am happy with the colour density and it isn't too translucent, I also add some red flocking.



These fibres will add to the colour and give it some depth so the silicone isn't just a single, flat colour. Once both halves are coloured correctly, make sure the mould is assembled with the core, and secured well with duct tape or bungee cords.

I have used vaseline on both the core and the moulds as a release agent to make getting them apart easier once the silicone is set up.

**It doesn't need to be so thick a layer that it fills all the texture....just a thin layer applied with a brush.**

## 5. Casting

To fill the mould, I am going for a total mix of 100g, so I measure out 50g of part A....and 50 grams of part B.

Mix this like your life depends on it, paying particular attention to the sides and bottom corners of the cup. You want to spend a full thirty seconds mixing, as a badly mixed silicone won't set up properly!

Wedging the end of a 100ml syringe into one of the drilled holes, I can pour in the mixture and allow it to flow in for a while.

In case you wondered where I bought these, the large syringes are from a veterinary suppliers.



After a minute or so, I pop the plunger in to inject the rest. A little tip to help this manoeuvre is to add some of the mix onto the end of the plunger as it will make it easier to insert it into the syringe!





Keep going until the excess flows out of the other two holes.

***Once it is filled, remove the syringe and pull the plunger out, cause it's harder to do once the silicone inside it has set!***

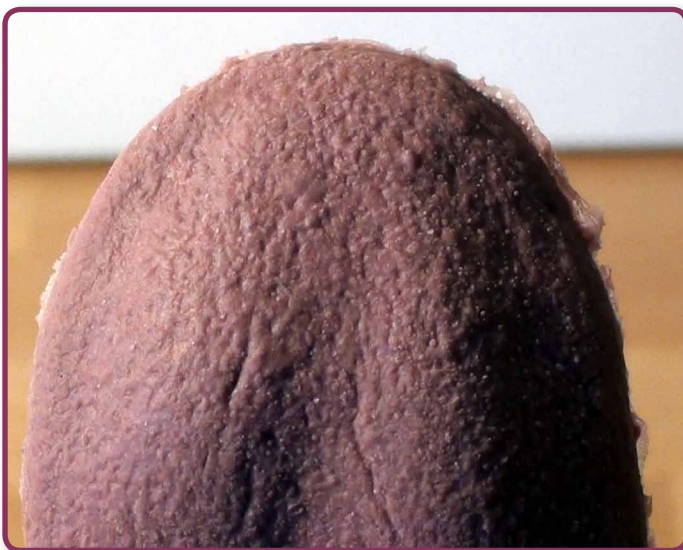
Check the overflowed silicone to see if it is starting to cure. After ten minutes, the silicone has pretty much set up. I will leave it for another hour just to be safe.



Pull the set silicone away from the holes and carefully trim them off with a knife or scissors. Remove any tape and gently pry the mould open.

The seam here is very thin, and pulls off easily. We'll need to trim this off eventually using scissors.

You can see that every detail is captured perfectly and already we have something looking pretty tongue-like before any art working has happened.



The silicone in the drill holes needs pulling out, and once these are free you can roll the whole thing up like a sock.

Cut the end off with scissors to get a clean finish, and you can see how the thickness is pretty consistent in our hollow tongue.



The seam line can be trimmed off carefully using curved nail scissors. By pushing underneath with a finger on the inside, you can bulge the seam line out more, making it easier to snip off.



Doing this another two times, and I quickly have a harvest of three tongues in one afternoon!

**Starting with these normal tongues, we can now modify them to create different effects.**



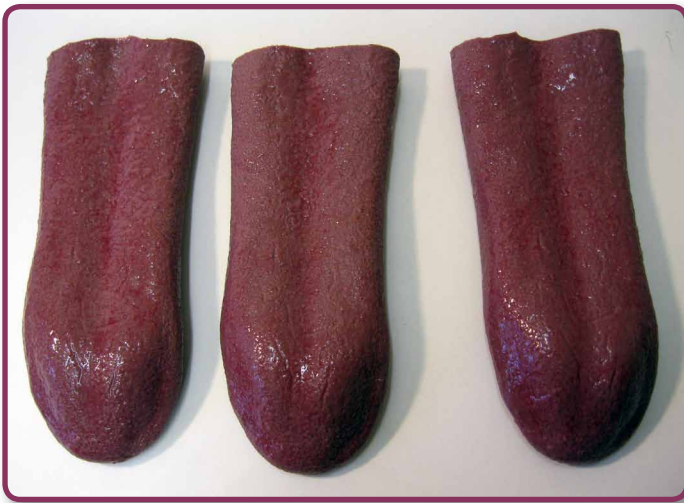


## 6. Finishing

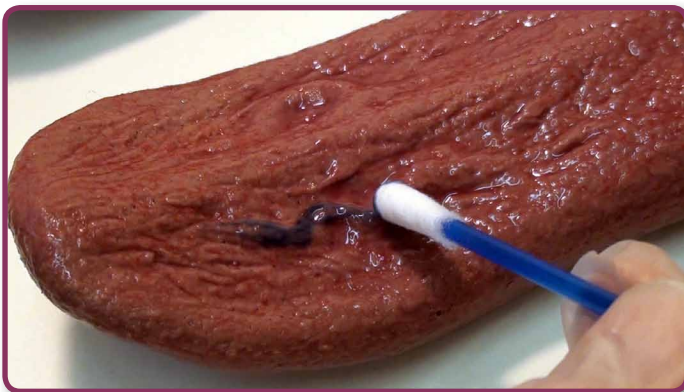
**B**efore finishing and art working, I just give the silicone tongue a wipe over using 99% alcohol. This will remove any dirt or wax residue which could stop the colours I want to add from sticking properly.

To paint it, I am going to use the same silicone the tongue is made of. This sticks well to itself and is easily coloured using silicone pigments, making a durable finish.

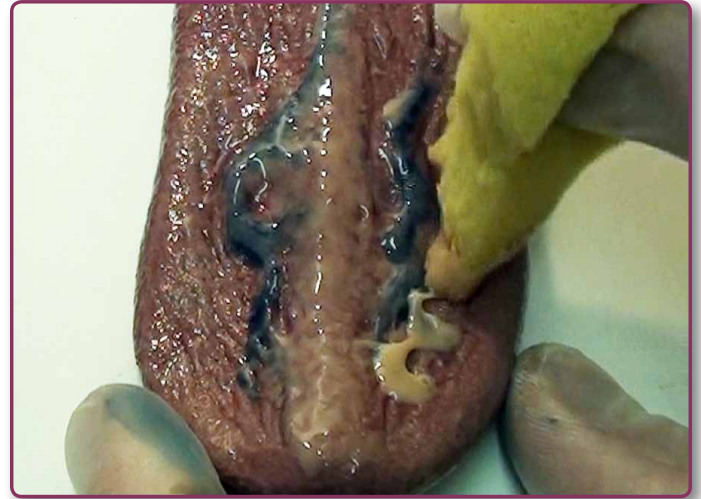
I am going to add several layers of colour, allowing each one to set up before going on with the next.



First up, I give the whole surface a thin coat of clear silicone with a sponge, to give a wet look all over. When this has set, I mix up a small amount (about 10 grams) and add some blue pigment. Using cotton swabs, I can apply this blue silicone to give those veins a nice vein-blue tint.



Next, a little pale flesh tone is dabbed on to make some areas paler. These colours are all pretty translucent, so the original colour underneath is still visible through it.



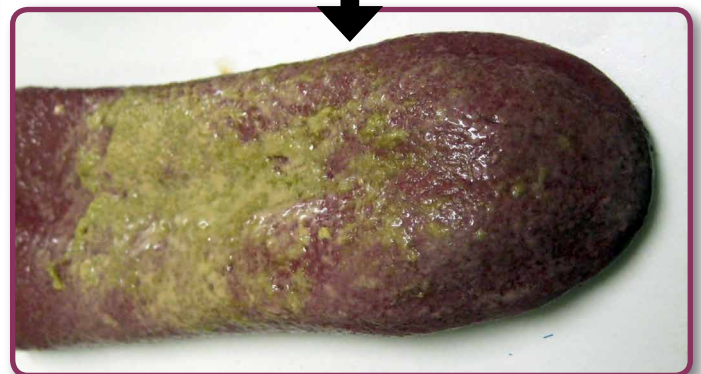
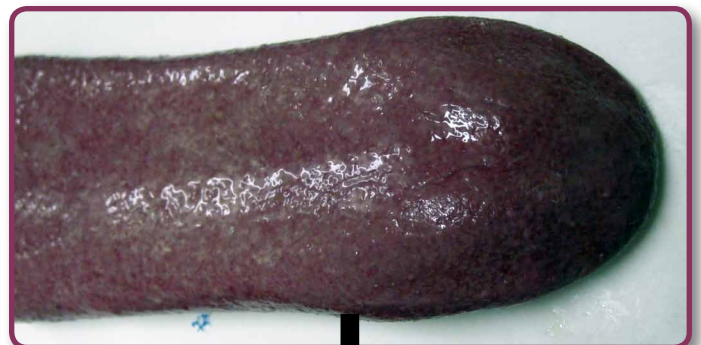
This basic finish is added to all three just to make them look like a real, normal tongue.

## Now it's time to get the gross on!

### Diseased Tongue

**T**o make the nasty diseased tongue, I want a disgusting pale green colour, which uses pale flesh with white and green flock. This is going to be a smelly-looking furry film. Nice.

This is spread unevenly, making it heavier towards the back.



Once it has set up, I want to create sore-looking teeth-marks which look like the tongue has been bitten by it's owner.

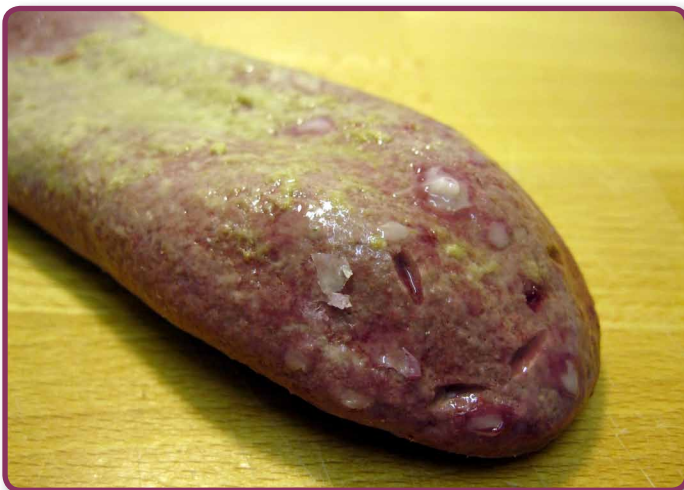
By snipping tiny scoops out, I can get some nice little dents which look about the right size.



Next up some red to make these areas look painful and tender. Blended out carefully, they add some life and variation.

In a few key areas, I add some pus-coloured blobs to look like infections - yeah, I'm having fun and really going to town on this one.

Adding some redness around these will enhance them, and make them appear even more sore. Lastly, a little flake of some set silicone left on the palette is popped on, as it looks rather like peeling skin.



**Yup, I think that will do for that one.**

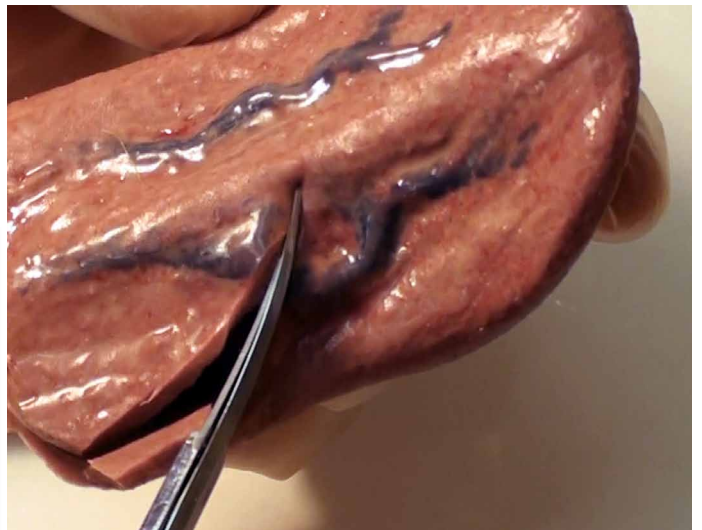
## Split Tongue

Starting with the plain tongue with it's natural finish, I snip into it with small scissors to create the laceration in the front.



Now, I deliberately made these tongues longer than needed so they could be used in dummy heads too but for this gag, I need it shorter so it will fit comfortably in the mouth.

Having tried it on, I also need to cut a semi-circle out of the underside to accommodate the web of skin under there (*called the Frenulum*).



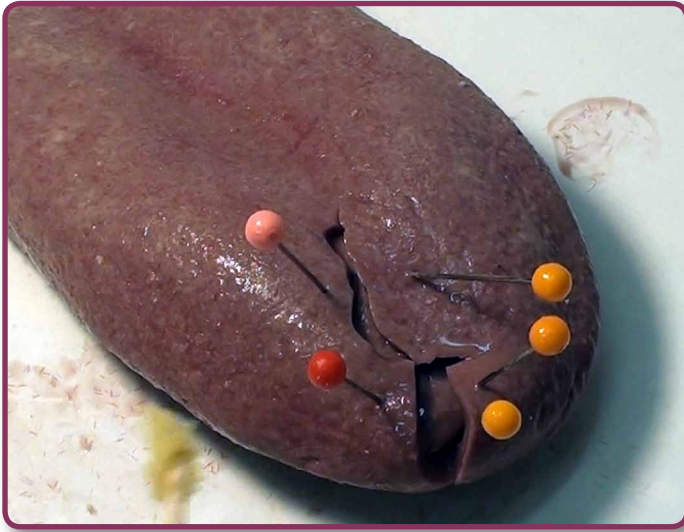
For the next stage, I will need a few pins. Taking that offcut I just snipped out from the underside, I coat it with a little bit of the tongue colour silicone. I am going to use this as a glue to attach this piece onto the inside of the split.



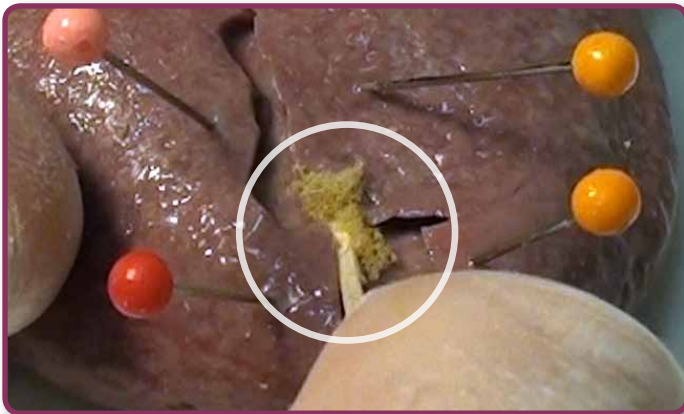


To be safe, I am going to put some inside the tongue behind the split too. That way, I am more certain I haven't missed anywhere.

Sliding the patch inside, I can secure this slippery mess together using the pins.



I want the wound to be slightly open to increase the effect. Adding a tiny piece of sponge under the edge helps keep one bit up to be more of a flap.



The mix isn't set yet, so I use it to fill some gaps and help it stay in place.

Half an hour later, and the mix has set allowing me to take out the pins. Everything stays in place nicely so it just needs a bit of gore now. A tiny mix of silicone with some blood coloured pigment carefully placed in there will do nicely.



Whilst you can use fake blood, I like to make sure the wound opening, which is tongue coloured, is permanently red and won't wipe off.

As it thickens, I add some texture in there so it looks more meaty and isn't too smooth looking.

**And there we have the finished tongue. Now just to add some edible blood when it's being worn, and the effect is pretty nasty!**



## Wearing it

The tongue sits over the real tongue great, and can be retained more securely by pressing the teeth down onto it if necessary. It moves well, and can be rinsed off and washed in hot water afterwards to clean it up.





If you want more stuff like this on creating  
makeup effects and prosthetics, stay in touch!

**STUART**

